

What They are About.

For months past the Know-Nothings of Kentucky, acknowledging themselves hopelessly defeated, have preserved a very commendable quiet, and witnessed the spirited rivalry in the ranks of their political opponents for the nominations of State offices, as they would have looked on a contest in which they could be supposed to have no kind of interest beyond that of indifferent spectators. But since the late elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania have resulted in a temporary success of Black Republicanism, and in the loss of a sufficient number of Administration members to Congress as to render the majority in the next House of Representatives doubtful, the Know-Nothings of Kentucky, taking courage at the successes of their northern allies, have at last come out boldly for a complete fusion of all the elements of opposition against the Democracy North and South; and through their organ, the Louisville Journal, have published a call for a motley Convention of "black spirits and white," to be held in Louisville on the 22d February next. That the aims of the opposition may be fully understood and appreciated, we insert this call entire from the Louisville Journal of Saturday. The italics in this and the following extract are our own:

Opposition Convention.—The Americans and old-line Whigs of Kentucky, and all others who are desirous of uniting in the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration of the General Government, are requested to meet in convention at Louisville on the 22d day of February, 1859, for the purpose of nominating an opposition ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers. We publish this call after consultation with some of the most enlightened politicians from all parts of the State, and in conformity with their views. There is no good reason why there should not be a union of the opposition strength in Kentucky, and union is unquestionably necessary to success. With it, we shall carry the State by an old-fashioned majority, and the foundation will be laid broad and deep for a great national triumph in 1860.

We hope that delegates to the opposition convention will at once be appointed throughout all the counties in Kentucky. Let there be no jealousy between Americans and old-line Whigs; they have a unity of interests and must have harmony of action.

We learn further from the same authority that "the American State Committee had a meeting on the 22d Oct., and heartily approving the proposition of the Journal, adopted the following resolutions," which we also publish entire:

Resolved, That the disorganization of the Democratic party and the adoption in many portions of the country by Republicans of more conservative views are hailed by us as evidence that the dawn of a bright political day for the Americans is near at hand. Regarding as past all danger of a purely sectional strife, we gladly perceive in the modification of Republican party managers an intention to bury the negro question, and allow some legislation for the benefit of the white race. The increasing American sentiment encourages us to believe that but a short time will elapse before our party must be the predominant influence in the nation, and induces the conviction that nothing is wanting to give us a victory in Kentucky but a thorough organization and confidence in our own strength.

Resolved, That a Convention shall be held in the city of Louisville at 11½ o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 22d day of February, 1859, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the State offices which are to be filled at the election in August next.

Resolved, That all persons hostile to the present administration, are hereby cordially invited to unite with us in presenting a ticket which shall receive the hearty support of all opponents of the ruinous policy of the Government.

Resolved, That the basis of representation shall be the same as that adopted by the last Convention, which fixed the representation in each county at one delegate for every one hundred Fillmore votes and an additional delegate for any fraction of fifty votes.

Resolved, That all the American papers of the State be requested to give publicity to these resolutions.

We hope that the Journal's call, and the resolutions of the State Committee accompanying it, will be attentively considered by that class of Know-Nothings who have been honest in their advocacy of so-called American principles, and are as yet unwilling to be sold out, body and mind, to Northern Abolitionism. We think they will find the call and resolutions a little too strongly tinged with fusion for their palates.

To doubt further the deliberate design of the K. N. managers to sell out the remains of their party to the Black Republican leaders of the North, would exhibit an amount of moral blindness almost incomprehensible. When the Journal calls for a Convention of Americans, old Whigs, and all others desirous of uniting in the overthrow of the present administration, it means to embrace the Cassius Clay emancipationists and the Fremont voters of the State—in effect to get up a new organization on Southern soil which can thoroughly affiliate with the conglomerated isms of the North, and go into the contest of 1860 with one ticket and one set of principles with its Northern allies.

If there was any doubt of the design of these managers, as exhibited in the Journal's call, the resolutions above would expel it at the first glance. The very first resolution, which asserts that the Republicans have adopted more conservative views, and that this is hailed as an evidence of the dawn of a bright political day for the Americans, near at hand, means, if it means anything, that these K. N. managers intend boldly to avow their faith in the Republican platform as good enough and "conservative" enough for their purposes, and invite their political brethren in this State to abandon their own principles and organization and go over in a body to the more powerful and promising opposition arrayed in the free States against the national Democracy. This, we presume, is the programme for the campaign of 1859 in this State; but if it is seriously attempted to be carried out, the Democratic majority in August next will be a terror to all fusionists in the future.

(For the Yeoman.)
Gubernatorial Race.—Col. Willis B. Machen.

SMITHLAND, KY., Oct. 25th, 1858.
EDITOR YEOMAN: Hon. Linn Boyd is, we believe, the choice of the Democracy of the Green River country for the next candidate for Governor; but he appears to be also the choice of the Democracy of the State for our next United States Senator.

Should Col. Boyd not be a candidate for Governor, the question will arise, Who shall be? In casting about for a suitable candidate for that high and important office, it seems impossible not to see that among the many eminent and worthy gentlemen, stands Col. Willis B. Machen, of Lyon county. Of Col. Machen's Democracy we need not speak. It is spread upon the journals of our State. He was a member of the Convention that framed our present Constitution. He has served his district in the State Senate, and was a member of the late Legislature. He is always true. A more unexceptional record than Col. Machen's cannot be produced by any statesman. As a high-toned Christian gentleman, and for moral and social worth, he cannot be surpassed. It is known that Col. Machen introduced, and carried through the late Legislature of Kentucky, a resolution indorsing President Buchanan's Administration. Many who are now the admirers of the Administration, and its warm and ardent supporters, were then lukewarm, and apparently uncertain which way "the cat would jump;" consequently, were as quiet as they are now enthusiastic.

Without disparagement to the many worthy gentlemen who have been spoken of in connection with the office, we honestly believe that no man commands himself more to the Democracy of Kentucky than Col. Machen for our next Governor.

Trusting to your usual courtesy for an insertion in your excellent paper, I am, dear sir, yours, &c., "INCOG."

Mr. Robert Bratton, of the Forks of Elkhorn, in this county, was shot day before yesterday by Sam McCurdy. He was shot with a Colt's revolver, the ball entering his side just above the hip and lodging near the back-bone—making a very dangerous wound. McCurdy has served two sentences in the penitentiary for similar offenses to the one he has just committed. He is a brother to the man who was killed by Evelyn last August. He is of that class of low characters and jail-birds which have annoyed this community for some time past, and such is the feeling against him for the unprovoked outrage he has just committed against one of the best citizens of the county, it was feared night before last when he was lodged in jail, that his case would be tried before Judge Lynch. Bratton was still considered in a critical situation on yesterday evening.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.—THE POPULAR VOTE.—The Fusionists have no reason to congratulate themselves upon the popular vote given at the late October elections.

In Ohio the Fusion majority on President in 1856 was 44,000. Now on the State ticket the Fusionists have 21,000 majority!

In Iowa the Fusion majority on President in 1856 was 16,000. It is now on the State ticket 700.

In Indiana the Democratic majority for Buchanan for President over the Fusion was 1,900. The Democratic State ticket has now from 3,000 to 5,000 over the Fusion!

In Pennsylvania the Fusion majority is 25,000 on the State ticket. In 1856 the Democrats had 1,025 for President.

DEATH OF A NOTED HORSE.—The celebrated trotting horse "Ned Forrest," who at one time was the acknowledged champion of the turf, died on Thursday night of week before last, at the stable of James Hamill, New York, at the advanced age of thirty-four years.

This extraordinary horse, a son of "Grand Bashaw," was once the property of General George Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and it is said, while in his possession, trotted repeatedly a half mile in 1:08 and 1:09; and that on a private trial he performed his mile in harness in 2:26.

(From the Mountain Democrat.)
My Ticket.

Mr. Editor: It being the fashion to bring forward the names of favorites for the different offices to be filled by the Democratic State Convention, I send you the following, which I think a good ticket:

For Governor—Linn Boyd, of the First District.
Lieutenant Governor—Beriah Magoffin, of the Fifth.

Auditor—Thos. B. Stevenson, of the Ninth.
Treasurer—James H. Garrard, of the Fourth.
Attorney General—R. W. Woolley, of the Eighth.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Grant Green, of the Second.
President Board of Internal Improvement—Ben Selby, of the Seventh.
Land Register—Thos. J. Frazier, of the Sixth.

What do you think of it?
DEMOCRAT.

MR. EVERETT AND THE DEMOCRACY.—Hon. Richard Yeadon, editor of the Charleston Courier, writing to his paper from Springfield, after speaking of the party change of Rufus Choate, says:

"I strongly hope and verily believe that Winthrop, Everett, the Curtises, Hillard, and numerous others, will unite in the same direction, and at least we will, if not of the Democracy, in the approaching State elections. Indeed, on my telling Mr. Everett of the happy coincidence I had found between my host and myself, in that we were both Old Line Whigs turned Democrats, and expressing the hope that our example would be numerous followed, he pleasantly remarked, 'Well, I have taken the first step myself in that direction, as I addressed the Democratic Club of Young Men on the 4th of July.'"

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE JAIL BREAKERS Jack Davis and William Jones, the two counterfeiters who escaped from our jail some time since, were arrested about two miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio side, by officers Bloom, Suter, and Ricketts. These policemen had been informed of the escape of the prisoners by Mr. Butts, the efficient Marshal of the city of Covington, and having learned of their whereabouts, they proceeded to the neighborhood and, after watching a little while saw the objects of their search go into a grocery to drink. They immediately came upon and arrested them. They brought them over to Covington, whence they were brought here on Tuesday by Mr. Bloom and Mr. Butts.

The Grand Jury had found two joint indictments against them, one for uttering and the other for having counterfeited money in their possession. On Wednesday they were tried, found guilty, and their punishment fixed at six years in the Penitentiary.—Paris Citizen.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—KENTUCKY DISTRICT—OCTOBER TERM, 1858.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1858.
Doe on dem. Paul, &c., against Mary, Lykins, &c., in ejectment. On rule vs. attorneys. Rule discharged as to Geo. W. Williams, and Mary R., his wife. Made absolute as to the other lessors of the plaintiff in the second demurrer. Ellis, Hodgson and Hyson, and as to them dismissed. Lindsey and Craddock for plaintiff; Harlan for defendant.

Doe on dem. Salter vs. Seary and Spooner, in ejectment. Continued by consent, and time given until next term to attorneys to answer the rule herein. Rodman for plaintiff; Harlan for defendant.

U. S. vs. Dan S. Nunn; in debt. Satisfaction entered, and suit discontinued. Rogers for U. S.; A. J. James for defendant.

U. S. vs. T. Q. Carter; indictment for forgery No. 1. Motion to quash indictments. Argued, and time taken. Rogers for U. S.; A. J. James and Harlan for defendant.

U. S. vs. Ben S. Arnold; indictment for stealing from mail. Jury out.

U. S. vs. T. Q. Carter; indictment for forgery No. 1.

U. S. vs. Same; indictment for forgery No. 2. Indictments quashed.

Same vs. Same; indictments for forgery No. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Demurrer and joinder to indictments. Demurrer sustained, and indictments dismissed. Rogers for U. S.; Harlan and James for defendant.

U. S. vs. Same; indictment for forgery No. 7. Jury. Evidence heard in part and continued.

Ordered for Grand Jury to be summoned to meet here to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

U. S. vs. Ben S. Arnold; indictment for stealing from the mail. Jury out.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

United States vs. T. Q. Carter; indictment for forgery, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

These several indictments were returned by the Grand Jury, at the present Term, for distinct offenses, charged to have been committed by the defendant, in forging letters purporting to come from postmasters, addressed to the 3d Assistant Postmaster General, and asking for the transmission to them of postage stamps and stationery, post bills, and other things appertaining to the business of a post-office. The indictments alleged that the letters were falsely and fraudulently forged, uttered and published by the defendant, knowing them to be false, forged, and counterfeit, with the intent and for the purpose of defrauding the United States out of a large quantity of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., of the value of \$2,000. The indictments were based upon the act of Congress of 1821; and upon the motions to quash the indictments, and upon the demurrers, the question arose whether this was such an offense as was within the act of Congress.

The Court—both Judges concurring—held that it was not. It was decided that the forged requisition for stamps and stamped envelopes, although a fraud upon the Government, yet was not provided against in the act, which makes it a felony for any person to forge any writing, certificate, claim, or demand upon the United States, or to utter and publish the same as true, knowing it to be false and forged, with the intent and for the purpose of defrauding the United States out of any sum or sums of money. Stamps and stamped envelopes not being money, a demand or claim for such could not be construed into a demand for money; hence the offense was not within the terms of the act, and the indictments were accordingly dismissed.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1858.

The Grand Jury ordered, having been called, appeared: Peter Dudley, Wm. Henry, R. Runyon, W. Lykins, Jas. Shannon, G. C. Canumack, J. P. Reading, N. Green, R. M. Aldridge, L. B. Stoughton, P. Payne, C. O. Hara, T. S. Johnson, C. G. Graham, A. R. Williams, C. D. Morris, W. R. Link, W. H. Greenup, C. Drake, P. Mayhall, J. Robertson, and H. Evans. Peter Dudley appointed Foreman. Oath was administered to him and his fellow-jurors, and charge having been given, the jury retired.

Dan Brannin, Geo. Clements, and W. Beckham discharged from further attendance as jurors.

U. S. vs. Ben S. Arnold; indictment. Parties again appeared, and the Jury having appeared and reported that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and that there was little reason to believe that they would agree, they were discharged from further consideration of the case.

U. S. vs. T. Q. Carter; indictment for forgery No. 7. Game again for the attorney for the U. S. and the accused, and also came the Jury. When the evidence was heard in full, and the instructions of the Court were given; but there not being time for the argument, time is taken until to-morrow, and the jury adjourned accordingly in charge of the marshal.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.

D. K. Weiss, Esq., admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law of this court.

U. S. vs. Ben S. Arnold; indictment No. 1. U. S. vs. Ben S. Arnold; indictment No. 2.—On motion of C. C. Rogers, attorney for the United States, and with the assent of the defendant, by his counsel, the trial of these cases is fixed for an adjourned session of this court, to be held on the first Monday in December next.

Accused admitted to bail in penalty of \$3,000, with three sureties in like sum.

U. S. vs. T. Q. Carter; indictment No. 7 for forgery. Argued on part of Government by Ben. J. Monroe and C. C. Rogers, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, and on part of accused by James Harlan and A. J. James, Esqs. Jury out.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Dist. Dem. "Rep." "Amer."
1. J. A. Seawell, L. C. Carter, L. C. Carter.
2. E. C. Littlefield, J. Humphrey, J. Humphrey.
3. J. W. Burleigh, O. M. Brennan.
4. T. J. Barr, O. M. Brennan.
5. Wm. B. Maelay, C. M. Briggs, G. E. Dean.
6. John Cochrane, R. H. McCurdy.
7. Elijah Ward, George Briggs.
8. A. Herriek, E. F. Clark.
9. J. W. Burleigh, J. E. Haskin, E. W. Adams.
10. T. M. Niven, C. H. Van Winkle, P. Friend.
11. E. P. Strong, W. S. Kenyon, C. V. Barnett.
12. H. C. Beebe, C. C. Cochrane.
13. D. L. Seymour, A. B. Olin.
14. E. Corning, J. H. Reynolds.
15. W. T. Dell, Judge McKean.
16. A. B. Waldo, F. E. Palmer, C. M. Watson.
17. H. Goodrich, F. E. Palmer.
18. C. C. Cochrane, C. C. Cochrane.
19. R. Parker, J. H. Graham.
20. J. S. Root, R. Conkling.
21. J. B. Sands, M. L. Lee.
22. R. H. Tyler, M. L. Lee.
23. C. B. Hoard, C. Lyon, (Ind.)
24. Wm. Taylor, M. L. Lee.
25. Aaron Griswold, M. L. Lee.
26. D. A. Ogden, E. B. Pottle.
27. John Arnold, A. Wells.
28. J. B. Cochrane, Wm. Irvine, J. L. Angle.
29. E. Trimmer, J. W. Sherman, W. Black.
30. J. B. Schmitt, J. W. Sherman, W. Black.
31. J. F. Trotter, S. M. Burroughs.
32. L. T. Hatch, E. G. Spalding, E. G. Spalding.
33. Lemuel S. Jenks, R. E. Fenton.

N. Y. News.

(From the Louisville Courier.)
BEFORD, KY., Oct. 25, 1858.

Editors Louisville Courier:—The Democracy of Trimble county regret that Col. Preston has accepted the Spanish mission, as all in this county desired him to be the next Governor of Kentucky, which of course he would have been beyond a doubt, had he not accepted the mission. Preston has always been a favorite with the people of Trimble county.

Now that we have lost Preston, the Democracy of this county, and in the river counties generally above Louisville, so far as I can learn, are for Boyd. Trimble county will cast her vote for him in the Convention as the matter now stands. Col. Boyd is a dignified gentleman, a true Democrat, an able statesman, and will make as good a race as any man the Democracy can possibly run in this section of country.

Col. Ben. Selby is also very popular with the Democracy here, and will receive the vote of Trimble county in the Convention, for President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

The delegates have already been appointed.—They were instructed to go for Preston, but will now go for Boyd for Governor, and Col. Selby for President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

A DELEGATE.

Anderson County Resolutions.—Beriah Magoffin.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Anderson county, held on the 25th day of October, it being the first day of Circuit Court, John Jordan, Esq., was called to the chair and Thomas H. Hanks appointed Secretary. Upon motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions, to wit: Dr. L. Carter, Dr. John Witherspoon, sr., W. H. McBrayer, J. S. Littlepage, jr., S. C. Egbert, and A. P. Randall. The committee then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Anderson county, in convention assembled, still hold sacredly as the basis of our political creed, the principles established and acted upon by the Democratic party of the Union in days gone by, and re-affirmed by the National Democratic Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati, and regard them as safeguards of our institutions.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Administration of James Buchanan. That we have the utmost confidence in his ability, integrity, and wisdom as a statesman, and feel satisfied that his Administration of affairs has been conducive to the best interests of the American people.

Resolved, That in our able representative in Congress, J. H. Jewett, we recognize a faithful and an efficient public servant, who has, by the ability and fidelity with which he discharged the public duties which devolved upon him, received for the past approbation and merited for the future our confidence.

WHEREAS, That in our past struggles with our opponents, we have had no abler champion of the cause of Democracy than the Hon. Beriah Magoffin, that he has, through our many trials and defeats in Kentucky, stood firm with his face to the foe, and done battle for our cause; therefore

Resolved, That we present his claims for the consideration of the Democracy of Kentucky, and earnestly recommend him to the Democratic State Convention as our first choice for Governor; but the delegates are so act as to advance the best interest of the Democratic cause and principles.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the Democratic State Committee in selecting the 5th of January as the time for holding the Democratic Convention; that we regard it as the most suitable, being hallowed by the memories and time-honored usage; that we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the party, and appoint all the Democrats of the county of Anderson, who may attend as delegates, to represent Anderson county in said convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

And then the meeting adjourned.
JOHN G. JORDAN, Ch'm.
THOS. H. HANKS, Sec'y.

A Remedy for Dyspepsy.

BERHARVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS is now the most simple, delightful, and effectual remedy for Dyspepsy before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous and sick headache, it is a valuable medicine.

"RX FOR A DOCTOR!"—This used always to be the cry, when any accident or casualty happened by which anybody was hurt. "RX FOR A DOCTOR!" is now the cry, in such cases, by all who have seen or heard of its wonderful cures of wounds, bruises, contusions, burns, scalds, &c. We would venture to suggest, however, that it is better to keep the preparation all ways in the house, than to run to it when it is wanted in haste. "In time of peace prepare for war," is a wise maxim. An equally wise one, is "in time of health and safety prepare for sickness and accident."

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., by Rev. J. Rand, Mr. J. JOHNSON and Miss KATHLEEN C. CHAMBERS, both of this county.

On Thursday evening, the 28th, at the residence of the bride's father, in this place, by Rev. Mr. Lacy, SAMUEL C. BELL and Miss JACQUE PAGE, daughter of Thos. S. Page, Esq., all of Frankfort.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We are authorized to announce G. CLAY SMITH, Esq., of Madison county, a candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention to be held on the 8th January next.

FOR CONGRESS.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY., Aug. 27, 1858.
MR. EDITOR: You are authorized to announce me as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

W. F. LEATHERS.

Non-Residents' Lands for Forfeiture.

The following lands will be forfeited to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February next, if the taxes, interest, and cost due are not paid on or before said day, viz:

No. 121. Nathanial Butwell, deceased; 1478 acres; Logan (now Trigg) county, Cumberland river. Entered by N. Butwell. Tax due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$49 25.

No. 745. Thomas Goodwin; 3,000 acres; Hardin county, Panther creek. Entered and patented by S. Lewis. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$17 50.

No. 17. Andrew Paul; 500 acres; Franklin (now Owen) county, Saveney creek. Surveyed by James Paul. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$2 50.

No. 188. Andrew Damsch; 1,000 acres; Green county, Green river. Patented; A. Crumpassee. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$11 40.

No. 243. Sarah H. Hickman, widow of George Carrington; 1,000 acres; Hickman county, Military entry No. 285. Entered and surveyed by John Williams. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$5 70.

No. 2130. Sarah Carrington, widow of George Carrington; 1,000 acres; Hickman county, Military entry No. 2. Entered and surveyed by John Williams. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$4 25.

No. 228. John Wister; John M. Price, and C. J. Wister; 2500 acres; Henry county; waters of Salt River and creek. Entered and surveyed by H. Marshall. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$14 25.

No. 2293. John Seibert; 15 acres; Union county, Cypress creek. Entered by H. Wheatledge. Surveyed and patented by H. Higgins. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$1 71.

No. 2857. Joseph Smith; 500 acres; Daviess county, Wolf creek. Surveyed and patented by J. Barnett. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$4 27.

No. 2954. James Barron's heirs; 107½ acres, part of 177½ acres; Marshall county, Jonathan's creek. Entered and surveyed by James Barron. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$4 08.

No. 3037. Richard Barron's heirs; 41½ acres, part of 300 acres; Marshall county, Jonathan's creek. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$9 91.

No. 3127. John Foster; 500 acres; Washington county, waters, Clinch. Entered and surveyed by A. Hendrix. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$8 55.

No. 3141. John A. Hicks; 800 acres; Owen county, back Saveney. Surveyed by Austin Morris. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$1 14.

No. 3168. W. C. Buck, of Nashville; 800 acres; Hopkins county, on Deer creek. Patented by Hancock. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$1 70.

No. 3190. Benj. Acker; 8 acres; 20th part of 160 acres; Graves county, N. E. q. Sec. 31, T. 3, N. 1, E. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$2 16.

No. 3209. Abram Hinkle; 200 acres; Sand Lake fork of Pond creek. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$2 29.

No. 3218. John S. Petway; 5½ acres; Butler county, Big Muddy. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$2 10.

No. 3219. John S. Petway; 100 acres; do, do, do.

No. 3220. Do; 250 acres; do, do, do.

No. 3221. Do; 10 acres; do; Green river, do. Amount due on Nos. 3219, 3220, and 3221, is \$2 85.

No. 3109. James M. Martin; 400 acres; Todd county, Laurel and survey by A. A. Martin. Taxes due for 1855, 6, and 7, \$2 25.

No. 2569. Joseph Jany; 83½ acres; Warren county. Entered, surveyed, and patented by Ben Rast. Taxes due from 1850 to 1857, \$59 97.

Owners unknown lots in Scottsville, Allen county, No. 32. Taxes due from 1832 to 1857, \$9 58.

Do, do, do, No. 58, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 59, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 60, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 61, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 62, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 63, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 64, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 65, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 66, do, do, do, \$3 29.

Do, do, do, No. 67, do, do, do, \$3 29.

The Illinois Canvass

The obligations the South once gratefully acknowledged to Mr. Douglas and his coadjutors for valuable services rendered, have been annulled by the late disastrous elections in the northern States. The man who acted so prominent and efficient a part in the removal of that degrading restriction which Congress had placed upon the legitimate expansion of southern institutions, who aided in procuring the Federal Legislation guaranteed by the Constitution for the rendition of escaped slaves, who has battled against the aggressive measures of traitors, fanatics and fools, and for years stood in the Senate the faithful champion of southern rights, could never have lost the gratitude, the sympathy and friendship of a generous people, except by recency to reposed confidence and treachery to the interests entrusted to his keeping. A mere difference of opinion upon a party measure, a refusal to support a movement to which he could not yield a conscientious approval, or lukewarmness in a struggle with the South, the deepest interest accompanied with his past hostility to our foes, and his accustomed condemnation of their principles, would have been pardoned to him who had rendered service so important. But when he assumed an attitude of hostility to an Administration or party measure, and threw himself in the enemies' camp, consulting, advising, and cooperating with our foes for the defeat of the Democratic party and the South, his offense of recency to principle was lost in the magnitude of his crime of treachery to his friends. A refusal to support the Lecompton measure was not his crime—that was his error; infidelity to the trusts of friendship, treason to party interests, a betrayal of confidence, a rendering of aid and comfort to the enemy, are his unpardonable sins. Unpardonable, because however much he may have regretted the course he pursued, he cannot now retract and support the measure which he has so recently repudiated. He has thus found the Democratic party, even patriots, sounder, and better deserving of support than those with whom he cast his influence—if we are to believe him sincere in his political course of the past ten years.

But the war thus made by Judge Douglas upon the Democratic party, did not terminate with the Congressional struggle over the admission of Kansas. It has been carried into the popular elections and with the most disastrous effect. The defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, their irreparable losses in the Congressional elections of those States and the perilous condition of the party in Illinois and New York, are mainly attributable to the defection of the Illinois Senator. He has brought widespread ruin to the party in every State in so eminent a degree to build up at the North, and given the victory to those whom he has, through a whole lifetime, denounced. Like the strong man of sacred history, he has grappled the pillars of northern Democracy and reduced the beautiful structure to ruin; but like him, he is destined to perish beneath the wreck.

While thus repudiating the course of Judge Douglas during the last session of Congress, and attributing our late losses to the defection of himself and friends, we think his election at this time in Illinois over the recognized exponent of Abolitionism, and the candidate of the regular Republican organization, a result most devoutly to be wished by every southern man. If we correctly appreciate his present attitude, he is not battling against the Administration; the Lecompton issue does not enter the struggle, and his success or defeat cannot be construed into a triumph or condemnation of the President's Territorial policy. He is fighting Abolitionism in its strongest presentation, and is opposed to a political organization which seeks the control of the Federal Government for the avowed purpose of oppressing the South; he acknowledges allegiance to the Democratic party, and we doubt not will be a loyal member of the party in future. His defection will be no vindication of Lecompton, but rather a triumph of a worse form of anti-Lecomptonism. His success will break the tide of Abolitionism now sweeping over the North, seriously cripple the Republican organization, and insure the State of Illinois to the Democratic nominee of the Charleston Convention. He is the only man, and his party now the only political organization in Illinois, possessing the strength to control the Republic. We do not apprehend that his success will infect the Democratic party in the event of his triumph; nor do we anticipate any pernicious result from the force of his example. His career has demonstrated that the most potent and trusted leader cannot seduce the masses from principle, nor blind them to their errors. If elected, he returns to the Senate a subordinate in the ranks, shorn of his strength, because, without the confidence of his party, he is no longer an exultant victor. While, therefore, we see no good to result from his defeat, his most unrelenting enemy cannot deny that the defeat of the Republican party in its pending struggle in Illinois, no matter what the instrument of that defeat, is a result of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the canvass of 1860. And the views we have here consistently held touching the Illinois canvass.—Lexington Statesman.

The Appellate Reporter

The Journal of yesterday copied and indorsed an article from the Frankfort Commonwealth, complaining bitterly and denunciatory of the removal of Judge Monroe from the reporter's chair of the Court of Appeals. The principal reason assigned why Judge Monroe should not have been removed, is that he has occupied that post for eighteen years. Now it seems to us that this was reason enough of itself for ousting him. He has fattened upon this office for eighteen long years, and yet he is not satisfied. He has done his best to keep Democrats out of office during these eighteen years, and surely he could not expect to remain in office when the Democracy got into power in spite of him. He is just the kind of man we like to see ousted from office. It would have been a nice piece of work to have kept him in office, when so many good and competent Democrats wanted and deserved his place.

We want to see the whole Frankfort clique—the same fate. They have fattened upon the public long enough. We say off with every one of their heads. The Democratic guillotine can't do better work than to cut off the official heads of all such men as Judge Monroe.

As to Mr. Metcalfe, who has been appointed in his stead, not being competent, the charge is too outrageous for notice. Mr. Metcalfe is a better lawyer and will make a better reporter, than Judge Monroe. He is superior to Judge Monroe in every particular, except that of having occupied one office for eighteen long years. He is not such a bunker as that, nor do the Democracy intend that he shall be. They will give the office to half a dozen men in that length of time. They will be guided by the very sensible rule that if the judges who give opinions are liable to change at the will of the people, surely the reporter of their opinions need not be a fixture.

It would have been a shame upon judges, whom the Democracy elected, if they had retained a Know-Nothing reporter. The judges did right in ousting Monroe and putting in Metcalfe, and the people will say so.—Louis Courier.

Our old friend, James P. Metcalfe, formerly of this county, has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, vice Hon. Ben. Monroe, whose term of office had expired. This appointment will be peculiarly gratifying to the Democrats of Mason county, who know Mr. Metcalfe so well and appreciate him so highly; and will give great satisfaction to his numerous friends in all parts of the State, who are familiar with his qualifications and his merits, and honor him for the fidelity with which he has discharged every duty intrusted to him. Metcalfe was a member of the Legislature in 1850 and '51, and was afterwards appointed Secretary of State or Governor Powell, which office he held until 1854, when he resigned it and moved to this county. He is an incorruptible Democrat, an honest man, a vigorous and effective writer, and a first-rate lawyer. It is emphatically a good appointment.—Maysville Express.

Political

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Dr. Leroy denies through the Chicago Herald having withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Third District in Illinois.

[From the Mo. Republican of the 30th.]

Letter from Vice President Breckinridge

A telegraphic dispatch from Springfield was published on Saturday morning, giving a synopsis of the letter received by the Democratic Central committee, from Vice President Breckinridge, defining his position, and advising the re-election of Senator Douglas to the Senate. The letter has been received, and we proceed to lay it before our readers. It is as follows:

VERMILION, Ky., Oct. 4, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received this morning your letter of the 28th and 29th ult., written as chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, also one from Mr. V. Hickox, who informs me that he is a member of the same committee. My absence from home will account for the delay of this answer.

These letters it is said that I am reported to have expressed a desire that Mr. Douglas shall defeat Mr. Lincoln, in their contest for a seat in the Senate of the United States, and a willingness to visit Illinois and make public speeches in aid of such result, and if these reports are true, I am invited to deliver addresses at certain points in the State.

The rumor of my readiness to visit Illinois and address the people in the present canvass is without foundation. I did not propose to leave Kentucky for the purpose of mingling in the political discussions in other States. The two or three speeches which I delivered recently in this State, rested on peculiar grounds, which I need not now discuss.

The other rumor to which you refer is true. I have, often, in conversation, expressed the wish that Mr. Douglas may succeed over his Republican competitor. But it is due to candor to say, that this preference is not founded on his course at the late session of Congress, and would not exist if I supposed it would be construed as an endorsement of the attitude which he then chose to assume towards his party, or of all the positions he has taken in the present canvass. It is not necessary to enlarge on these things. I will only say that my preference rests mainly on these considerations: that the Kansas question is practically ended—that Mr. Douglas, in recent speeches, has explicitly declared his adherence to the regular Democratic party organization—that he seems to be the candidate of the Illinois Democracy, and the most formidable opponent in that State of the Republican party, and that on more than one occasion during his public life, he has defended the Union of the States and the rights of the States with fidelity, courage, and great ability.

I have not desired to say anything upon this or any other subject about which a difference may be supposed to exist in our political family, but I did not feel at liberty to decline an answer to the courteous letter of your committee.

With cordial wishes for the harmony of the Illinois Democracy, and the hopes that your great and growing State, which has never yet given a sectional vote, may continue true to our constitutional Union,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BRECKINRIDGE,
Hon. JOHN MOORE, Chairman of the Committee.

The Next House of Representatives as Affected by the Recent Elections

The recent elections, though they do not decide the character of the next House, show that, in all probability, the Republicans will be considerably in the minority. The House (including Oregon) will consist of 237 members. Of these, 85 have been elected, as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.
Arkansas.....	2	1
California.....	4	7
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	1	6
Georgia.....	7	6
Illinois.....	6	15
Indiana.....	3	2
Iowa.....	1	1
Maine.....	1	3
Massachusetts.....	7	11
Michigan.....	3	4
Minnesota.....	3	3
Mississippi.....	5	3
New Hampshire.....	3	2
New Jersey.....	3	2
North Carolina.....	7	21
Rhode Island.....	12	2
Tennessee.....	7	2
Texas.....	2	2
Virginia.....	13	3
Wisconsin.....	3	—

The States yet to elect are represented in the present House as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.
Alabama.....	7	—	—
Connecticut.....	2	2	—
California.....	2	—	—
Delaware.....	1	—	—
Georgia.....	6	2	—
Illinois.....	5	4	—
Kentucky.....	3	2	—
Louisiana.....	1	1	—
Maryland.....	3	3	—
Massachusetts.....	11	—	—
Michigan.....	4	—	—
Minnesota.....	3	—	—
Mississippi.....	5	—	—
New Hampshire.....	3	—	—
New Jersey.....	3	—	—
North Carolina.....	7	—	—
Rhode Island.....	12	—	—
Tennessee.....	7	—	—
Texas.....	2	—	—
Virginia.....	13	—	—
Wisconsin.....	3	—	—
Already elected,	88	52	12
	121	104	17

From the above, it will be seen that if parties hold their own in the elections yet to take place, the Democrats will have a majority in the next Congress of seventeen over the Republicans, and vice versa over both Republicans and Americans.

There may be some losses in New York, Connecticut, Minnesota, and New Jersey; but where the Democrats will lose in those States, they will, in all probability, make a corresponding gain from the Americans in the South.—Washington States.

Great Excitement in Penn Yan—A Real or Feigned Murder

PENN. YAN, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1858.

Our village was thrown into a state of no little excitement, this morning, by a report that Napoleon B. Tyl, the kidnapper, had been murdered. The report originated from Van Pelt's sudden disappearance, and the finding of his hat (with his name on it) on the bank of the canal, covered with blood, and had the appearance of having received a blow from a club or some other heavy instrument. His coat was also picked up in the road, a few rods off, and blood was found on the inside of the skirt, with holes having the appearance of stabs from a knife, on each side of the breast, and one through the collar, a few inches above the shoulder. The water was drawn from the upper level of the canal, and the canal searched, but no traces of the body were discovered. The impression generally prevails that he has not been murdered, but that he has resorted to a ruse, in order to mislead the public and make his escape.

Van Tyl has been in this village, residing with his parents for about two months, having been released from the Ontario county jail, on bail to the amount of \$1,500, his father and uncle being his bondsmen. There is no doubt but the latter supposition is correct, as there are circumstances in the matter that tend to confirm it. A person answering his description was seen standing on the canal bridge at a late hour last night, with a glazed cap on his head, and something concealed under a light overcoat, which was supposed to be the body of the kidnapper. He had purchased a glazed cap a few days before, unknown to his parents, and probably with this thing in view. A search among his wearing apparel shows the disappearance of his cap and a few articles of winter clothing. The supposition now is, that he has been helped off by some of his friends who are interested; that he is on his way to some other country, and this course has been taken in order to release his bail on the plea that he has been murdered, if he makes good his escape. If his body should be found, and it turns out that he has been murdered, I will let you know of it.

Yours, etc., S.

Dedication

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Oct. 25.—The new Masonic Hall was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to-day, with imposing ceremonies.

Yellow Fever

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Deaths from yellow fever Wednesday, 21.

Horrible Murder in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A horrid massacre took place last night in West Thirtieth street, in this city. Two persons were murdered and five wounded, it is supposed mortally. The victims are the family of Francis Goulding, Esq., a lumber merchant, consisting of himself, his wife, two sons, two daughters, and a servant girl. The sons, aged respectively nine and twelve years, are already dead, and the wife is dying. The others cannot live. The murderer, who is the eldest son of Mr. Goulding, has committed suicide. The motive of the murderer is supposed to be revenge, he having been detected some weeks ago in the act of robbing his father to a large amount.

SECOND DISPATCH

The following is an account of the horrible massacre last night. Young Goulding returned home about 11 o'clock, laboring under delirium tremens; proceeding to the cellar, he got an ax; he then went to his father's chamber and attacked him, beating in his skull by several blows from the ax. The father cannot live. Mrs. Goulding, hearing the cries of her husband, rushed from an outer room to his assistance, but was in turn attacked by the infuriated son and very badly wounded. His two brothers, one three years and the other fourteen, were next attacked, receiving several blows from the ax. The eldest will not live. His married sister, with a baby in her arms, was the next victim, but she managed to escape without being seriously injured. Two servant girls, who had rushed into the hall, were next attacked, and so horribly butchered that it is feared neither will live. Both have been sent to the hospital. The assassin finally went to his own chamber, where, after locking himself in, he blew out his brains with a pistol. The Goulding family have held a highly respectable position in the community. Mr. G. was an officer of the Thirtieth street Methodist Church, is well known.

From Oregon

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The overland mail arrived last night with letters of October 1st, but no San Francisco papers.

The Los Angeles Enquirer of the 24 contains an account of the capture of the Indians, Sept. 1st, between three hundred troops under Col. Wright and five hundred Indians, in which the Indians were completely routed, with a loss of seventeen killed and many wounded. The troops sustained no loss whatever.

The Oregon State Legislature met at Salem on the 13th September, and adjourned sine die, thus giving up the State organization until regularly called to assemble. The Senators are L. F. Grover, elected to represent the State in Congress, were about leaving Portland for Washington.

Several attempts have been made to set fire to Portland.

From New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The English steamer Valorous sailed to-day with Sir William Gore Ouseley, the British Minister to Nicaragua.

The steamer Black Warrior sailed to-day for Havana and New Orleans. She carries nearly \$500,000 in specie for the latter port. Consul Helm is among her passengers for Havana.

THE MASSACHUSETTS.—Another account states that when young Goulding returned home, all the family had retired except his father, who let him in. The father retired, when the son crept down from his own chamber with a hatchet or ax, and commenced the attack on his father, and next his mother, who lay asleep when attacked. They are terribly mangled and neither are expected to survive. The servants are said to have been attacked in their own chamber. The murderer then rushed to the room occupied by his sisters, one aged 15 and the other less than 2 years; but their door was fortunately locked and they escaped injury. The father is reported as dead and the oldest son dying. The mother's recovery is also doubtful. The condition of the youngest son is also critical. The servant girls, it is hoped, will be fatally injured. Goulding is a man of wealth, being a retired hardware merchant. The murderer was only 19 years of age. He was a clerk in a hardware store, and always bore the reputation of a fast young man. He had lately become very dissipated.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There is no doubt that Admiral Killeet, of the British squadron, has instructions from her Majesty's government to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions in Central America. The servants are said to have been attacked in their own chamber. The murderer then rushed to the room occupied by his sisters, one aged 15 and the other less than 2 years; but their door was fortunately locked and they escaped injury. The father is reported as dead and the oldest son dying. The mother's recovery is also doubtful. The condition of the youngest son is also critical. The servant girls, it is hoped, will be fatally injured. Goulding is a man of wealth, being a retired hardware merchant. The murderer was only 19 years of age. He was a clerk in a hardware store, and always bore the reputation of a fast young man. He had lately become very dissipated.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from General Twiggs, confirming the heretofore published accounts of the fights with the Indians of Texas, and he will take immediate measures for increasing the military force in that State.

Commander Michael and the officers of the steamer Memphis, have been transferred to the steamer Canada, recently chartered for the Paraguay expedition, the former not having been accepted by the Navy Department.

Rumors of changes in the Cabinet have been started, but they are altogether without foundation.

The California mails via Tehuantepec, were to have left New Orleans to-day, and the company expect to deliver them in San Francisco in six days.

The General Superintendent of the Pacific wagon road, says that the entire road from El Paso to Fort Gump has been greatly improved and shortened during the season. The road through Nebraska is probably finished, and the Fort Kearny, South Pass, and Honey Lake road, is finished from South Pass to City Rocks.

Fiendish Outrage

VINCENNES, Oct. 27.—This evening, just at dusk, a man went to the residence of Mr. John Price, a conductor on the O. & C. Railroad, begging something to eat. The man, who was dressed in a plate of victuals, and as she handed it to him, he struck her on the head with a slung shot, felling her to the floor, and inflicting, it is thought, a mortal wound. The assassin then rushed on Mrs. Price, who succeeded in escaping out of the back part of the house. Her cries alarmed the neighbors, but before any help arrived, the villain made good his escape, and up to this time has not been apprehended. His object, it is supposed, was to rob the house. Mrs. Price and the girl being the only persons at home.

Minnesota Legislature

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 23d, says that duplicate returns from every part of the State except one district, show that the Legislature stands—House, Democrats 38, Republicans 40; Senate, Democrats 21, Republicans 15.

Suicide in Court

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 27.—In the suit at Columbus, Ind., to-day, Shoresbury & Price against Newhetter, a verdict of ten thousand dollars was rendered in favor of plaintiffs, when Newhetter drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, causing instant death.

Arrival of the St. Louis

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Steamer St. Louis, from Aspinwall, with California advices to the 15th inst., and \$1,473,000 in treasure, arrived at this port at noon to-day.

The Huaboldt telegraph had been completed from Placerville to the first summit of the Sierra Nevada.

The official majority of Baldwin, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court at the recent election, was 8,397.

A vein of valuable red chalk had been found in a gold canon in Sierra Nevada county. Silver and copper had been found in the mountains in Los Angeles.

Large numbers of Indians had made their appearance on the Mohai, causing great alarm at San Gerolamo, where they attacked and wounded several Americans and stolen a number of cattle.

There is said to be an abundance of water on the desert between San Diego and Fort Yuma. Senator Broderick started from Placerville on the 31st inst., in the overland mail. The Bentsley water company are now supplying a large portion of San Francisco with water from Labos creek; the aqueduct was capable of supplying a city four times as large as San Francisco.

Upward of six hundred returned adventurers from Fraser river had landed at San Francisco. Oregon.—The news of the battle with the Indians by the overland mail is confirmed. Two hostile chiefs, Qualonen and Oubi, were captured and shot.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The dates from the treaty with France the main points are yielded city to the French. The French language is to be placed on a level with the English; the duty on liquors is to be reduced from five to three dollars per gallon; the French vessels are to be placed on the same footing with Hawaiian, and the French consul is to exercise judicial functions, belonging by right to the Hawaiian courts.

Arrival of the California and Salt Lake Mail

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The California and Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 23d.—Eight passengers came from San Francisco to Salt Lake; among them Mr. Wallace, editor of the Alta California, en route for New Hampshire. Mr. Harpiss, the U. S. Consul at Jeddah, California and Salt Lake mail line. The weather was fine, grass good, and Indians numerous.

The citizens of Carson Valley are asking for a Territorial government. Col. Andrews, of the sixth infantry, with 1,000 men and 150 wagons, was met at Alkali Springs, en route for Benicia. The mail left Salt Lake on the 24th inst. Everything was quiet and prosperous. The district court was in session, Judge Sinclair presiding. The grand jury was composed of wagon masters and old mountaineers.

From New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—By the arrival of the St. Louis, advices have been received from Japan. Intelligence had been received at San Francisco from Hakodadi, stating that an important treaty had been concluded with the Japanese government, by Mr. Harpiss, the U. S. Consul at Jeddah. A new port, lying in the harbor of that city, five miles from Jeddah, is to be opened to the Americans.

A son of Capt. Tatnall had left for Washington, via China, with the treaty. It was also stated that a Japanese prince, with fourteen attendants, was to depart immediately for Washington, via California.

The United States steamer Mississippi was at Hakodadi, at the last dates. The United States steamer Powhatan was daily expected at Hakodadi from China.

ISTHMIAN NEWS.—Mr. Clarke, U. S. Minister, had returned to Guatemala from Honduras, where he had been favorably received. The cholera was still raging at Guatemala.

The people of Nicaragua were still discussing the formation of a federation out of the various Central American States. A meeting was projected of the respective States, relative to the question.

The Rev. Mr. Crewe, Missionary of the American Bible Society, has been expelled by the government, from San Salvador.

Mr. Buckale was recognized as the American Minister, by the government of Ecuador, on the 16th of September.

Bolivia continues in a disturbed state. An attempt was made at Lipaz to assassinate the President. He escaped but General Prudenca, and another gentleman who stood beside him, were shot dead. The assassins had previously proclaimed General Belsa, and attacked the barracks. Tranquility was finally restored through the promptness and firmness of the President, Linars.

Peru again threatens war against Ecuador. She has sent two vessels of war to that country with a commissioner, to demand satisfaction for recent insults to her Minister to that republic.

Ex-President Echague is said to be in Bolivia, occupied in fomenting revolution against Castillo's government.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, was at Callao, to leave on her return to San Juan.

Fuero White, the American Minister to Quito, and M. P. Game, Consul at Guayaquil, came passengers in the St. Louis.

The ship Wild Wave, of Boston, was wrecked on the night of March 6th. All hands were saved, after remaining on an uninhabited island for several months, by the U. S. sloop Vandallia. The Captain also saved \$50,000 dollars in gold.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The balance in the U. S. Treasury on Monday was \$7,889,000; receipts during the week \$555,000; drafts paid \$1,442,000; drafts issued \$1,728,000; and reduction \$1,071,000.

Commodore Breere has been appointed to the command of the Brooklyn navy yard in place of Commodore Hearnay, who has been ordered to temporary duty, as President of the Light House Board, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick.

It is said there is in course of preparation, at the State Department, a reply to an official dispatch, informing our government of the purpose of Great Britain to suppress filibustering in Central America.

The military force in the department of Texas will probably be increased by troops from Governor's island.

In view of the present Indian hostilities, the estimates for the next year's expenditures are not yet completed, and not until they are will it be decided what measures are necessary for an increase of revenue.

The subject of foreign affairs occupies a large share of the attention of the administration. The President has been at the State Department every day during the week.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—The steamship Mexico arrived from Galveston with dates of the 26th. The sloop of war Plimouth was waiting at Vera Cruz on the 22d. Forsyth was hourly expected. Captain Dalgreen visited Tampico and secured Garcia's promise for full preparation for outrage on the coast.

NEW YORK RACES. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Race between Erben Allen and George M. Patchee, mile heats, two hundred pond wagons, came off this afternoon, on the Union Course, Long Island. Erben Allen distanced his competitor the first heat. Time, 2:28.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH

We have already announced the termination of the game in favor of our countryman, young Morphy. The Paris correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes:

The match has just been settled, and Mr. Morphy declared the winner, all bets being paid. They were to have played until one or the other had won seven games; but when they stood, Morphy five and Harwitz two, the latter gave it up, laying the blot of his defeat upon his ill health; but the fact is, Morphy is by far the best player.

When the termination of the match was announced at the Cafe de la Renaissance, the chess players here—the Americans assembled there were quite uproarious in their exultation, while the Germans and Prussians, who had bet upon Harwitz, immediately suffered a terrible elongation of countenance. Still, they continue to have hope, for another person is to try his hand at playing with the formidable young American, and the person is a countryman of theirs.

Candidates for Governor

Since Col. Preston, the most prominent candidate, has accepted the mission to Spain, the question arises who will succeed him at the State Convention on the 8th of January. We hear recommendations, coming from every portion of the State, for different persons, among whom: Hon. Linn Boyd, Beriah Magoffin, J. W. Stephenson, A. G. Talbot and John C. Mason, are the most prominent. We have a lot of good men to pick from, either one of whom will make an excellent Governor.

We are not personally acquainted with either of the gentlemen whose names we mention. We only know them by reputation. The one that is most popular in this part of the State, we can say, is Linn Boyd. He has a more national reputation, and is more widely known at home, than either of the others, and if he receives the nomination will make a glorious canvass; and when he is Governor, as he will be, if he receives the nomination, his well-known popularity abroad will give the State a better chance than we do not wish it understood that we are for Col. Boyd in preference to any other man; not at all. We speak disinterestedly regarding the matter, and shall wait for the people of our county to make a choice before we can support any one before the nominating Convention.

Hopkinsville Press.

Grand Division

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky met in this place on Wednesday of last week. The attendance was respectable in point of numbers, and its proceedings were conducted with great harmony. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Rev. J. G. Bruce, of Danville, Grand Worthy Patriarch.

James M. Ogden, of Winchester, Grand Worthy Associate.

Lisander Hord, of Frankfort, Grand Scribe.

Will. H. Winn, of Winchester, Grand Treasurer.

W. W. Locke, of Oldham, Grand Conductor.

Rev. Joseph Rand, of Frankfort, Grand Chaplain.

George W. Parke, of Madison, Grand Sentinel.

The sessions of the Grand Division for the next year will be held as follows:

